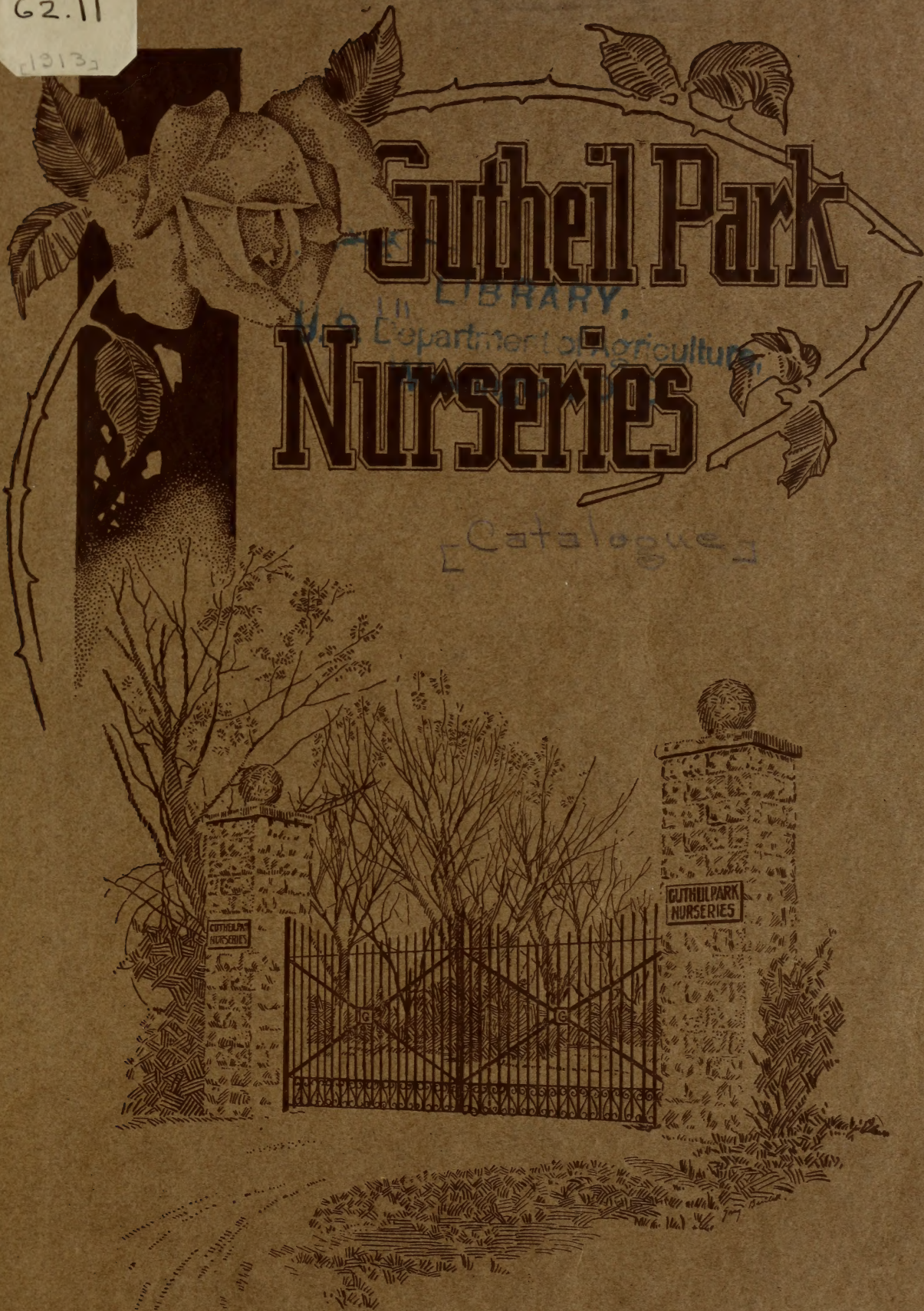


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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ADJOINING AURORA
DENVER, COLORADO.

General Information

TERMS OF PAYMENT are cash on delivery. We do not mean to send stock C. O. D., except upon special request, but deliver the goods and leave or mail statement at the same time, expecting payment in a few days.

Where trees are boxed or baled for shipment, boxes or bales are charged additionally at actual cost.

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS. OUR BUSINESS IS DONE DIRECT WITH THE CUSTOMER AT THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES.

WE GUARANTEE ALL STOCK furnished by us to be first class in every respect and true to name, but cannot be held responsible for unsuccessful planting, unless the result of our fault, when we will cheerfully rectify any mistake, provided we are notified of that fact at once.

There are so many causes, contributing to failures in planting trees, that we should not be made to assume burdens, after delivering your stock in perfect condition. A few moments exposure of the roots to our drying winds at certain times often kills a tree or weakens it beyond resurrection. Failure to sufficiently cut back the top of a tree, when transplanting it, improper planting, poor soil, unfavorable weather, not enough or too much water, carelessness and ignorance are only a few of the possible causes, contributing to failures, but all of them are beyond our control.

None of the trees and shrubs we have listed are difficult of culture. To obtain best results in gardening, any of them require a little patience. Some enthusiasm (and water) added will lessen the labor necessary for success.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES in CARLOAD LOTS to PLANTERS of PUBLIC PARKS, Etc.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY our introductory remarks to our GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES, with the chapter on "WHAT NOT TO PLANT NEAR DENVER," together with the description of the stock WE GROW. It will interest you.

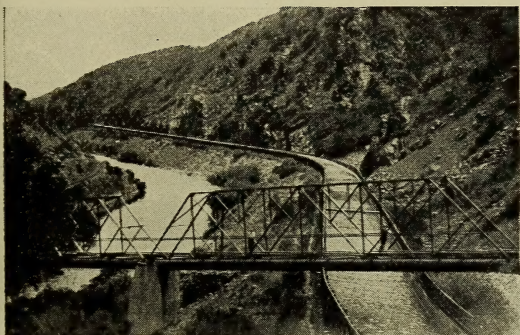
*THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES,
(Adjoining Aurora), Denver, Colo.*

P. O. Box 1324.

'PHONE YORK 3767.

ERRATA.

Page 13—First variety of *Catalpa*,
1st line should read "**Hardy Catalpa**,"
(*E. Speciosa*). Tree

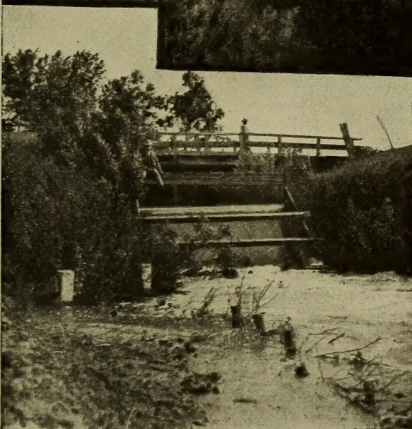
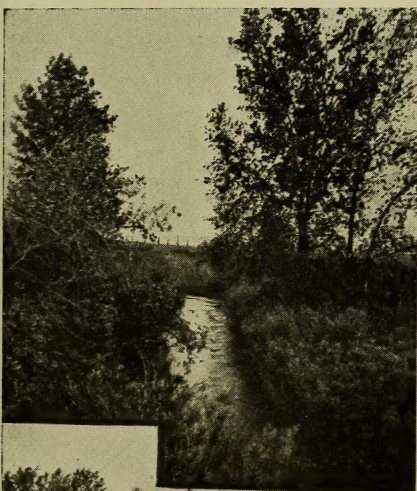


THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES derives its ample water supply for irrigation from The Highline Ditch (River Right) and the Antero Reservoir (Storage Right), possessing two distinct water rights, carried through the same ditch.

The upper picture shows part of the ANTERO Reservoir on the South Fork of the South Platte River and above Hartzel, Colo. It contains almost seven square miles with an average depth of about twenty-seven feet.

The second view gives part of the flume, diverting the water from the Platte into the Highline Ditch in the South Platte Canon. This flume is twenty feet wide and over one-half mile long. All water coming down the Highline Ditch is free from the obnoxious sediment contained in other irrigating water, as for instance that derived from Clear Creek and found so injurious to the soil and plant life.

The double picture below shows the West Branch of the Highline crossing Colfax Ave., within two blocks of Gutheil Park, delivering water to our Nurseries.





Entrance to Our Nurseries

INTRODUCTION TO THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES



THE start of THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES was made in 1890, about a mile east of its present location. For some time our efforts were solely directed to trial planting and towards improving Gutheil Gardens and GUTHEIL PARK, the latter its permanent home since 1901.

Its location is east of and adjoining the growing suburb of Aurora, two miles from the eastern boundary of the City of Denver, or about seven miles east of the State Capitol. It may be reached over the Aurora car line, out East Colfax Ave., or through City Park and Montview or 17th Ave. Boulevards.

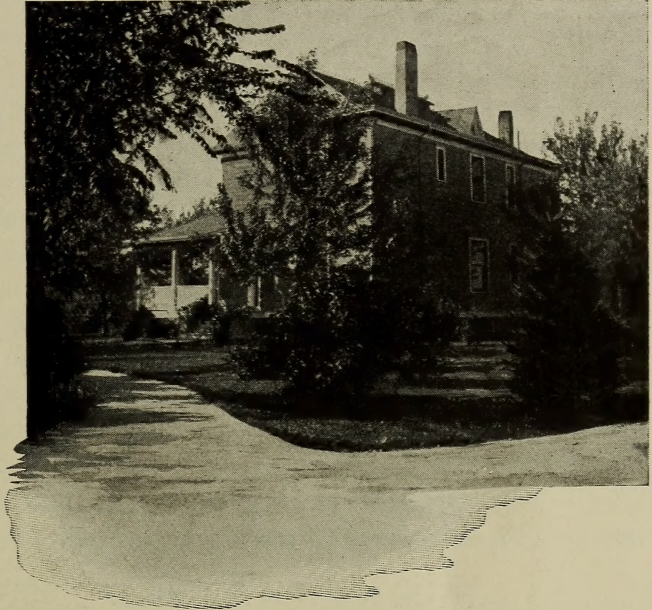
Our regular shipping point is Denver; for carload lots, or when otherwise preferable, we have *Sable*, a station on Kansas City Branch of the U. P. Ry.

At an *elevation of 5,400 feet*, and over 100 feet higher than Denver, THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES are situated on the *open plains*, an ideal location for

producing the best and hardiest Nursery Stock possible. The soil and climatic conditions are identical with Denver and surrounding territory, a matter for careful consideration in the purchase and selection of trees and shrubs for beautifying your grounds.

OUR SPECIALTIES

We are strictly growers of hardy and superior Colorado Stock, chiefly Shade and Ornamental, and must not be confounded with Denver "Jobbers" and irresponsible agents, who by means of highly colored pictures, and other devices and misrepresentations, work upon the credulity and pocket books of unsuspecting people. We propagate only such varieties, as have amply proven their worth and hardiness in this climate. Our list includes large varieties of trees, shrubs, hedge plants, rare and hardy evergreens, vines, roses, flowering perennials, ornamental grasses, etc., which at once surprise and delight all visitors. As to this list our patrons are safely guided, what we say being the result of experience in years of growing and careful observations of every variety at Gutheil Park, those not perfectly hardy here, having been eliminated from our stock.



"Park Lodge"
Residence of Judge Gutheil
"A Nurseryman's Home" at Gutheil Park

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

While we grow a considerable number of the best varieties of fruit trees adapted to the country east of the Rocky Mountains, their number must of necessity be less than what may be grown on the Western Slope. To supply fruit trees for the latter section, we will fill orders from a reliable Nursery in that territory, since many varieties cannot be successfully grown near Denver. This applies particularly to Peach, Apricot, Sweet Cherry, Japan Plum and Pear trees. Should you plant any of these near Denver, you will be disappointed.

All small fruits, except Grapes, do well on the Eastern Slope and are grown to perfection in every direction from Denver, yielding big returns, when properly cared for.

OUR OWN ILLUSTRATIONS

Halftone pictures used herein are reproductions of photographs of scenes, trees, etc., at THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES, said to comprise the most beautiful

grounds near Denver. We are continually adding new drives, lawns and other attractive features of Landscape Gardening. Having years ago foreseen the crying need of just such a place near Denver, we have spared neither money, time nor efforts, to make THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES the only place of its kind in Colorado.

People contemplating their own planting, will find it to their decided advantage, before adopting their final plans, to visit our Nurseries and personally see, besides our regular stock, the many larger specimen trees, shrubs and perfect evergreens we grow for transplanting with balls of earth, producing immediate effect, thus saving in many instances years of waiting. By observing at our grounds the different trees and shrubs grown to perfection, you will find many inspirations, and probably get new ideas. By studying the different effects of planting trees with single stems or branching from the ground up, with high or low tops of various shapes, singly, in groups or masses, you may judge more intelligently, what would be best for your special purpose. After that personal visit you can feel confident, that what you have admired growing so beautifully at our GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES, you will at least be able to duplicate on your own grounds, by choosing your trees and shrubs from our *Superior and Acclimated Colorado-Grown Stock*.

FUMIGATION AND INSPECTION

Fumigation of Nursery Stock and State Inspection are now made compulsory in Colorado and many other states. Every buyer of Nursery Stock in this state must be given two certificates with each purchase, as required by statute, and violations of which are made a criminal offence. It is a good law and we strictly comply with it.

One of the many shady nooks at Gutheil Park Nurseries



For many years prior to its operation in 1909, we alone were the pioneers among Nurserymen in Colorado, in using hydrocyanic-acid gas for the destruction of insect life. Our fumigation plant is the best equipped in the state, as experts from The Agricultural Department evidently thought, when they had it photographed and reprinted in their annual official report. Some Horticultural Inspectors recently marveled at the total absence of certain insects on young trees in our Nurseries, when

they were found everywhere else in large numbers.

THE SECRET *of* THIS OUR SUCCESS

is found in having had all our stock carefully looked after and fumigated for years past. We fumigate at each transplanting, and all new and young importations from foreign countries. Instead of selling our so-called "crippled" or "cull-trees" to Dealers or Agents, who seek to buy them cheaply to fill their orders, we decline to sell or permit to be taken from our Nurseries, any trees we would not plant ourselves. Culls from the Nursery rows, are consigned to the brush-pile and burned. Thus have we maintained this *high and unsurpassed standard* of our stock.

Little trees and little children require greater attention, than larger trees and "grown-ups." To enable both to live and grow strong and to better fit them for longer life, they must have proper care during their "Nursery Days." You will now appreciate why our young trees and shrubs, grown with such care at THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES, are so *superior and better suited for your purpose.*

WHY PATRONIZE DEALERS OR AGENTS

There is no article of commerce less likely to be carried in samples than trees and shrubs. A great deal of the Nursery Stock needed by Denver people was bought from "dealers" and their agents, "*sight unseen.*" Consequently nearly every home builder in Denver and vicinity has his sad experiences to relate, how he was "jobbed" by the "jobber," bitten by his agents and otherwise imposed upon by both, but strange to say, the people do not always profit by their lessons. Of course, there was a time, when the people of Denver did not know where to go for their home-grown trees. If they went to see the Nursery stock advertised for sale, they found some of it in trenches, "shipped-in" and misrepresented as Colorado-home-grown.

Since these agents receive from 25 to 50 per cent. from the "jobbers" in commission for any orders they "*take,*" under divers false pretenses, their prices must of necessity be much higher or their stock greatly inferior. In either case, *you pay.*

AVOID JOBBERS AND AGENTS

Since THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES came into the field with its large and Superior Home-Grown-Stock, you are no longer at the mercy of the dealers and agents. No unnecessary profit for middlemen. Direct from THE GUTHEIL PARK



Fumigating Plant at Gutheil Park Nurseries, (next to heeling-in ground) for fumigating nursery stock with Hydro-cyanic Acid Gas. The first of its kind in Colorado and in use long before required by law. That's why our healthy stock is so superior.

NURSERIES the growers, to you,—the planter. Henceforth the selection of your trees and shrubs is made a pleasure, by personally coming to our Nurseries and choosing your own trees. We hereby extend to you a most cordial invitation, to



Our new Lake at the Gutheil Park Nurseries

visit our Nurseries and confidently predict, that you will be well paid for your trouble by the beauty of the place and our Superior stock, at much lower prices, than you must pay to the “dealers” and agents for stuff not at all suitable for your needs.

If upon your visit to our grounds our efforts meet with your approval, we shall be pleased to have your patronage and assure you, that your orders will be filled with utmost care and to your entire satisfaction.

Following these introductory remarks, we will point out *what not* to plant near Denver, before describing some of our stock. Some of it you need, and this will be a valuable guide for what you may desire to have shown you. Early selection of your stock will greatly facilitate the digging of your trees and shrubs from the open field, and prevent advancing growth before delivery.

Very Sincerely,

THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES.

(Located at Gutheil Park, east of and adjoining Aurora.)

P. O. ADDRESS: BOX 1324, DENVER, COLO.

'PHONE YORK 3767.

WHAT NOT TO PLANT NEAR DENVER

Before describing our trees and shrubs, we deem it of interest, to point out the varieties, found to be lacking in *sufficient* hardiness, to suggest their *general* planting here. However, we should not be misunderstood, for some of these trees and shrubs may be found to exist in *single exceptions* in or near Denver. Our object and desire are to protect our customers from the many total failures of injudicious selections.

In our climate it is essential, where the thermometer sometimes drops thirty degrees below zero, and extremes of temperature are frequent, to plant only the very hardiest of trees and shrubs. For years we experimented with other ornamental plants, some of them so beautiful and dear to the memory of our eastern states. Being unsuccessful to establish them here, these demonstrations have been of the greatest benefit,—to aid our patrons.



Lilac Hedge at Gutheil Park

In Denver do not plant *Arbovitae*; Yew trees; Norway Spruce; Box for hedging or in any other form; Rhododendrons; American Laurel or Calico Bush, (*Kalmia latifolia*), and similar plants of that kind. Tree Roses must not be planted here.

Never plant California Privet in Denver. We planted it in 1893 and since discarded it for good and all. No matter how well it grows in the summer, it is bound to *winter-kill*. It will come up from the ground, to die out again the next winter and so on forever. This is its positive record in Denver *without exception*, yet the seed stores and other Denver dealers and agents continue to sell California Privet for hedging in this vicinity.

The people at the seed store, other dealers and their agents are not growers, and either have no conception of what will do well here, or they impose upon their customers knowingly. But this is a fair sample of what to expect.

Do not plant English Walnut; Tulip trees; Beeches; Magnolia; Judas trees or Red Bud, (*Cercis canadensis*), trees generally considered hardy. So are Altheas, Deutzias and Weigelias of too much uncertainty here.

Of the list of Climbers, do not expect to succeed, if you plant the Dutchman's pipe, (*Aristolochia Siphon*); English Ivy, (*Hedera*) and Boston Ivy, (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). The Chinese Wisteria as a plant proves hardy here, but rarely blooms with us.

What fruit trees not to plant, see "Fruit Trees and Small Fruits," page 30.

It should naturally follow, that whenever any variety of trees, etc., cannot be made to thrive in this climate, such varieties ought not to be offered for sale within that territory as hardy,—if at all.

A reliable nursery, growing its own trees and shrubs in your home locality, like THE GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES, is not likely to sell you anything, which it cannot produce successfully on its own grounds.



Cluster-Trees are very effective

EVERGREENS

They are undoubtedly the most striking of our trees, even if planted singly, but are truly imposing in clumps or masses. Few evergreens other than native varieties, will stand our climatic test.

All our Evergreens are Nursery-grown and several times transplanted.

The **Colorado Blue Spruce**, (*Picea pungens*) is the best of all evergreens for this locality. Grown from seed at the Nurseries it produces nearly all "green" colored trees, only a small percentage developing "blue" tints, (*Picea pungens glauca*) and after several times transplanting, years are required to grow them two feet high.

Some thirty years ago the blue colored variety of our mountains attracted the attention of a Nurseryman in Germany, who planted seeds of selected specimens from Colorado. One seedling out of the entire lot grew into an exceptionally well formed and compact Evergreen of exquisite silver-blue tint. From this original plant many others were propagated, by grafting a small portion of a twig upon some hardy continental spruce, and this most valuable of all Evergreens was named after its originator (*Picea pungens glauca Kosteriana*). Thus far it has been impossible, to graft this variety successfully in America.

The first five trees of this new strain of Koster's Blue Spruce we imported and brought from Holland in 1898. After twice transplanting they were set in their permanent situation at our Nurseries in 1902. The illustration shows one of these original five trees, about twelve feet high and an excellent specimen of its kind. See cut on page 10.

So greatly are we impressed with this improved and hardiest of Blue Spruces, that we import our young stock from Europe, at great expense and heavy duty, but in large numbers. Each of these grafted trees is dug up in Europe with ample earth around the roots, wrapped in moss and sewed with burlap. These trees are then planted at the Gutheil Park Nurseries, transplanted and root-pruned several times, before we offer them for sale, so they are completely acclimated.

Our stock is very choice, uniform in its exquisite color and grafted from Koster's original silver-bluest strain. We only dig them, as they are sold and with balls of earth clinging to their roots, covered with burlap as shown in cut. One of these trees is worth a load of those "collected" in the mountains.

Koster's Blue Spruce, (*Picea pungens glauca Kosteriana*). Grafted and the grandest of all evergreens. Description above.

Koster's Blue Spruce
in our nursery rows



One of our Specimens of KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.



suitable for larger grounds, where it may be planted together with other evergreens.

White or Limber Pine, (*Pinus flexilis*). Native of the Mountain states. Pines are not appropriate for small city grounds. On larger ones they may be made valuable use of as an acquisition to our evergreens, if planted in masses or with other evergreens.

Pitch or Stiff Pine, (*Pinus rigida*). Also of the Rockies with somewhat spreading but stiff branches, the latter showing a decided drooping habit after advanced age.

Irish Juniper, (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). Of distinct and slender upright form. Splendid for formal effects. Foliage blueish-green. Should be protected first year.

Red Cedar, (*Juniperus virginiana*). Foliage changing to brown and bronze later in the season. In form and habit somewhat similar to the former, except it is more broader in its outline. Desirable.

In addition to the above we have a few other varieties of evergreens planted, testing their hardiness. Some are from the Himalaya Mountains, the Ural Mountains, others from Alaska and Siberia, all of exquisite shape and foliage. Later we may be able to offer them, if they will stand the climate.



Our way of transplanting Evergreens.

DECIDUOUS TREES

In 1905 Professors Paddock and Longyear of the Agricultural Experimental Station prepared their joint Bulletin on the Shade Trees of Denver. Speaking of the Cottonwood and Boxelder, they aptly say:

"Their principal virtues, however, lie in the fact, that they are easily transplanted and under favorable conditions make rapid growth. — Full grown specimens of either species are rarely beautiful, and the wood has little value from a commercial standpoint."



Red Cedar

"Still another cause has contributed in no small degree to the popularity of these trees. Large sums of money have been expended in the effort to introduce trees from the east, —most of these efforts resulted in failure."

No more need be said. We have from the very start, and some fifteen years prior to the above report, entirely eliminated Boxelders and Cottonwoods from our Nurseries.

All our trees are grown at our GUTHEIL PARK NURSERIES, near Denver, Colo. Were several times transplanted and fumigated with hydro-cyanic acid gas. In Colorado, owing to its dry and open winters, SPRING is best for planting trees.

MAPLE, (Acer).

European Cork Maple, (A. campestre). A small tree from Europe

and Asia, with a flake-like growth on its branches. Of no merit here. If planted at all, should be grown in bush form.

Silver or Soft Maple, (A. dasycarpum). Well known grand tree for street and lawn planting. We grow these in large numbers and all sizes, including specimens 6 and 8 inches in caliper. To produce thickets of timber quickly in this location, plant maple cluster-trees, (having several stems or branches from the ground up).

Wier's Cut-Leaf Maple, (A. dasycarpum Wieri). This makes one of the best specimen trees for the lawn, with its nearly weeping habit and its deeply cut leaves.

Sugar, Hard or Rock Maple, (A. saccharum). Makes an elegant tree in time but distant future, if you only care to wait for it. Even of slow growth in the East. It should be planted more by Cities for Public Parks, so its beauty may be enjoyed for generations to come. In the fall its foliage turns to brilliant shades of red, yellow and brown. Owing to our persistent sun rays here, the trunks of



Irish Jumper

these trees, when planted out, should be wrapped with burlap for the first year or two, to prevent sun-scalding. This applies to all of the following Maple varieties.

Norway Maple, (*A. platanoides*). Grown by us from imported seedlings. In form it appears like Sugar Maple, but of quicker growth. Forms handsome and densely shaped top. Few can distinguish it from the Sugar Maple. This can readily be done in the summer time, by breaking off a Norway Maple leaf. The leaf will instantly produce a trace of milk at its broken end, which does not appear on the leaf of the Sugar Maple. A very desirable tree.

Reitenbach Maple, (*A. platanoides Reitenbachi*). A purple leaved maple of the Norway variety, but not always hardy here. Foliage purple in late season. Grafted.

Schwedler's Maple, (*A. platanoides Schwedleri*). Similar to last variety, except its purple leaves appear in spring, but changing to green later in season. Grafted. These two varieties do not always prove hardy, until well established in protected situations, and by allowing them to branch out from the ground up. They may prove worth the trouble it takes to protect them.

Sycamore Maple, (*A. pseudo platanus*). Not as nicely shaped tree nor as valuable as Norway Maple, being less upright and of more spreading habit.

Scarlet Maple, (*A. rubrum*). In Canada, Wisconsin and other states of its nativity, this tree attains great size and beauty by its red and even scarlet flowers in early spring, that are followed by seeds of the same color. Foliage turns brilliant in the fall. It is of slow growth with us and our trees are not large enough to bloom.

Japan Maple, (*A. japonicum polymorphum* and *atropurpureum*). A grafted dwarf tree or bush with handsome green and the other with purple leaved foliage. Highly ornamental specimens. Must be protected the first year.

Buckeye, (*Aesculus glabra*). Foliage resembles that of Horsechestnut. Perfectly hardy with us, having grown them from seedlings, but in five years they have only grown to the size of small bushes.

Horsechestnut, (*Aesculus hippocastaneum*). Native of Europe. Usually winter-kills here, when first transplanted. Should be wrapped and properly protected at least the first year. It makes such a handsome tree; to establish one on your lawn is well worth the trouble.

Heaven Tree, (*Alanthus glandulosa*). Native of China, with enormous long leaves, three feet long. They have 25 leaflets, closely resembling those of the Black Walnut in shape, but much larger. If bruised the leaves of this tree emit a disagreeable odor. In large grounds it can be used to advantage, producing a splendid effect of tropical appearance. When well established it becomes much hardier and its shoots in one season often attain the height of ten feet. Although they may freeze down in the winter, their new growth will always attract attention.

Alder, European, (*Alnus glutinosa*). The *Alnus* is well known for the large territory of its nativity. It is equally at home in Asia, Europe and Africa, as well as in South and North America, adapting itself to all conditions, growing from a bush in one place to larger trees in other parts of the world. Usually with a dark green foliage; seeds born in miniature cones grown in clusters. To avoid sun-scalding with us in the summer time, its lower branches should be allowed to remain or not be trimmed until well established. Does well in moist situations and near lake and creek banks.

BIRCHES, (*Betula*)

European Birch, (*B. alba*). The best of them all. When larger it assumes a weeping form. We have a fine stock of these now.

Weeping Cut Leaf Birch, (*B. alba laciniata pendula*). Grafted. Not always as hardy as the European kind, although Denver and City Park abound with many fine specimens of this variety. Some of them winter-kill for lack of moisture, when there is little or no snow and our winters are windy and open.

Paper or Canoe Birch, (*B. papyrifera*). Occurs from Canada, Montana to the Great Lakes. Leaf larger than *B. alba* and bark on matured trees creamy white.

Sweet or Black Birch, (*B. lenta*). Native from Canada to Texas. Bark aromatic. Beautiful for Specimen Tree.

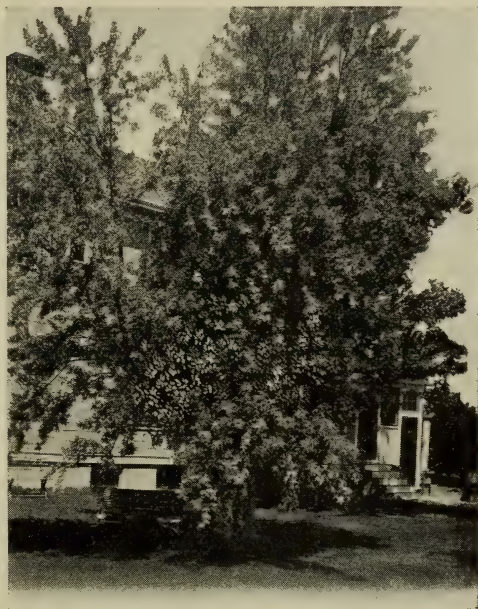
CATALPA

Round Headed Catalpa, (*C. bungei*). with beautiful green, heart-shaped and large leaves. Invaluable for Landscape or Lawn trees. Its showy white flowers resemble those of the horse-chestnut. We have some fine trees from our own seedlings, that are of the true hardy kind.

Round Headed Catalpa, (*C. bungei*). In many respects resembling the Umbrella Tree, and by some erroneously called so. For three years this new tree has proven hardy with us. It will be one of the most valuable additions for formal planting. Grafted on high stems of *C. speciosa*, it growing naturally only to the size and shape of a round low bush.

Hackberry, (*Celtis occidentalis*). By some called Nettle Tree. Native from Canada to Kansas. Prefers a well drained position, but is so slow growing, that we can hardly recommend it for general planting, although in time it makes a beautiful tree. Its foliage as well as its twigs and trunk partly resemble Elm and Boxelder.

Russian Olive, (*Eleagnus angustifolia*). A most remarkable tree from Russia and northwestern part of Asia. Extremely hardy, of vigorous growth and highly ornamental. Handsome silvery foliage. In June these trees are covered with countless **sweet scented** flowers, followed by clusters of little olives in great profusion. Being nearly all seeds they are of little value, except to birds in the winter and for their ornamental qualities. Our picture shows one of these trees on our lawn at the **Gutheil Park Nurseries** and over twelve inches in caliper. Some Nurserymen classify this tree as a "shrub." This one tree is 36 feet in height with us and still growing every year. If you have not one of these trees



Specimen of Russian Olive Tree on our Lawn
at Gutheil Park.

in your front or back yard, or several of them on large Suburban places, you have missed a great deal. We have a fine lot of them in sizes up to four inches in caliper for immediate effect. Last year we planted a new driveway with Russian Olive Trees at our Nurseries. Seedlings may be planted to make a formidable hedge by proper trimming.

Buffalo Berry, (*Shepherdia argentea*). A small tree or large bush and in some respects similar to the Russian Olive. It is very hardy and with its beautiful silvery foliage is quite ornamental. Native of the country of the Saskatchewan down the Rocky Mountain states to the banks of the Grand River in this state. Will appear at its best, if branched from the ground up and grown in the form of large shrubbery, planted in clusters of five or more. This is necessary to produce best results and fruit, by planting both male and female trees. Bright red berries, the size of currants; make fine jelly. Flowers in early spring and long before the leaves appear.

ASH, (*Fraxinus*).

American White Ash, (*F. americana*). Well known hardy variety of the West. Grows into a fine tree. Timber valuable for hardwood in wagon work, single trees and tool handles. Every farmer should plant some of these trees for his own use and where they have sufficient moisture, their growth is quite rapid. Forms a symmetrical and handsome shade tree.

Green Ash, (*F. viridis*). Similar to the former, but of smaller size and not as symmetrical.

Blue Ash, (*F. quadrangulata*). When matured an attractive tree, but of slower growth than first two kinds.

Honey Locust, (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). A beautiful ornamental tree, usually having long two-sided thorns. Branches more spreading but forming attractive top. Specimen trees allowed to form tops a few feet above the ground are very effective.

Kentucky Coffee Tree, (*Gymnocladus canadensis*). Interesting, hardy and beautiful tree, when grown to fair size, but it takes too long to wait for that around Denver.

Hickory Nut, Shellbark, (*Hicoria laciniosa*). We planted some small seedlings six years ago at Gutheil Park, and they have proven hardy with black walnuts in the same block. It will remain to be seen if they bear any nuts, but it will mean at least a valuable addition to our hardy ornamental trees.

Black Walnut, (*Juglans nigra*). Handsome, hardy and useful tree. A few trees



Catalpa 'Bungei

seven years old were bearing nuts at the Nurseries. We have some fine trees for transplanting. Every farm, Suburban Home and other large sized grounds should plant some.

Varnish Tree, Japanese, (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). Hardy with us for two years. We are not anxious to place them upon the market for at least another year, when we hope to do so with greater confidence.

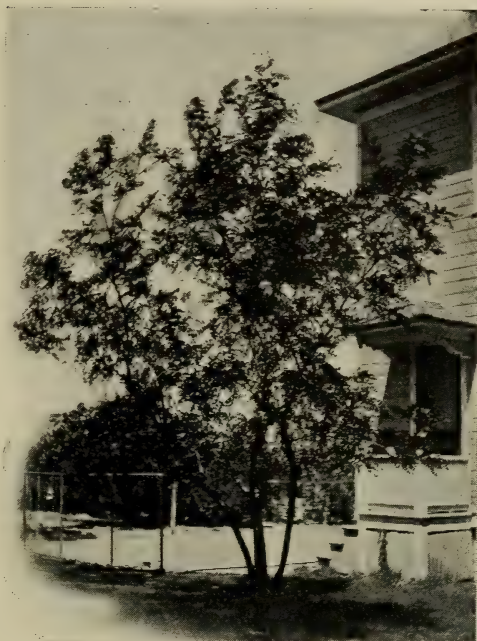
European Larch Tree, (*Larix Europea*). Interesting, cone-bearing tree. Appears much like an evergreen in summer time, but sheds its leaves or needles like other deciduous trees, re-appearing in earliest spring, which has caused so many failures in planting this variety. Should be transplanted very early in spring and in small trees only. Requires well drained position.

Russian Mulberry, (*Morus tatarica*). A low topped hardy tree of straggly growth. No special ornamental features, except as single low growing specimens. Fruit of no value, only for birds. This variety came from Russia in 1872 and was much planted in the West, but of late years there has been no demand to encourage its propagation.

Empress Tree, (*Paulownia imperialis*). While we do not claim for this tree to be strictly hardy here, some highly satisfactory results may be obtained, by letting the tree come up from the ground every spring. The annual shoots with their large heart-shaped leaves are strikingly beautiful.

American Plane Tree, (*Platanus occidentalis*). Sometimes called Buttonwood, or more often, but wrongfully, Sycamore. In the East it makes a beautiful shade and lawn tree, but in recent years many of the largest trees there have been attacked by a fungus, known as *Gloeosporium nervisiquum*, which, as the awful name would indicate, destroys the trees. Strange as it may seem, but the European plane tree has never been effected by this fungus.

European Plane, (*Platanus orientalis*). Native of Europe and Asia. Makes a beautiful tree.



A Pink Flowering Locust
on our lawn

POPLAR, (*Populus*).

Silver Leaved Poplar, (*P. alba nivea*). Very quick growing tree. Leaves glossy green on upper and silver white on lower side.

Bolle's Poplar or Pyramidal Silver Poplar, (*P. A. Bolleana*). So named in honor of Dr. Bolle, celebrated Botanist of Berlin, Germany. This new Poplar originated in Western Asia, which is likewise the native habitat of the Lombardy Poplar, (*P. fastigiata*), and not Italy, as is commonly believed. It is a wonderful addition to our gardens, since there is no other tree of that form and distinguished foliage, which is intensely white, same as with *P. alba nivea*, its growth vigorous and elegantly pyramidal. With little pruning it will respond to other forms.

We are indebted for this new acquisition to Mr. Scharrer, at that time German Imperial Director of Parks, stationed at Tiflis, Persia, upon whom was imposed the special mission of discovering and introducing into Germany any valuable timber and ornamental trees, found native in Western Asia. We will quote from his letter, written in 1882:

"This Pyramidical Silver Poplar is to be seen in a few old and well developed specimens in the public gardens of Tiflis, named after and donated by a Persian Prince, compelled to flee from his country many years ago. This fact would indicate the nativity of this new poplar to be somewhere in Persia.

"It is perfectly hardy here, with the thermometer at 30° below zero, grows easily in any moist soil and distinguishes itself by its gigantic growth of large trees, so that a common Lombardy Poplar, growing near to *Populus Bolleana*, presents indeed a dwarfed and woeful appearance.

"The trunk of this tree to great old age is perfectly smooth to the smallest branches, as if polished, of a light blue-green and without blemish or cracks. The construction of its main top is strong and does not produce objectionable scattering branches. The large and beautifully shaped leaf is black-green on the upper side, well fixed to the twigs. Its glittering white lower side is constant throughout the summer to make the tree conspicuous, even from a distance, for its unvaried color effect. It is an ornamental tree of the first quality. Its timber is possessed of finer texture than the wood of other Poplar trees, and for commercial timber planting it is to be greatly preferred. We recommend this tree to every lover of trees as of the best."

No more perfect description of this variety has been given, than that contained in the above letter. Within a few miles of our Nurseries are several fine specimens of this poplar, one in particular. This we measured last November, one foot from the ground, and found to be fifty-one inches in circumference and fully fifty feet high, no flaw or cracks on either trunk or limbs. What a pity, that some Nurserymen describe this variety as a small growing tree! We have the largest and best stock of them in Colorado, originally imported by us from Germany, when only eighteen inches high. Since then they have been twice transplanted at our Nurseries.

Balm of Gilead, (*P. candicans*). Handsome tree of quick growth. Derives its name from the fragrance of its buds and young leaves.

Carolina Poplar, (*P. carolinensis*). Well known rapid growing tree. Much used and esteemed for creating quick shade, till slower growing trees become of sufficient size.

Cottonwood, (*P. deltoidea*). Too well known here to be planted, since better trees can be had. Do not be taken in by some of the dealers, who advertise their "wonderful" new "cotton-less" Cottonwood. They are supposed to have been grown from cuttings made from MALE Cottonwood trees. Just another Cottonwood in disguise.

Lombardy Poplar, (*P. fastigiata*). In the United States today every large tree of this variety is dead and every fair sized one dying or so constitutionally enfeebled, that their ultimate destruction and removal is only a matter of time. Caused by the method of their artificial propagation our Lombardy Poplars have "run" their race. In 1898 only the largest trees appeared to give indications of

wasting throughout the country, while in 1908 much smaller trees showed unmistakable signs of decay. During 1912 we noticed some Lombardy in Denver, about 3 to 4 inches in caliper, shipped in that spring, plainly showing the effect of their hereditary transmission of gradual decay.

Lombardy grown from seedlings, the offspring of natural parents, would today be as vigorous, as they may be found in exceptional places in Europe, where propagation according to life continues to perpetuate this tree.

Like Cottonwood, the original Lombardy brought forth "male" trees, (with staminate flowers) and "female" ones, having pistillate flowers and producing seed. The latter tree is practically unknown to this country. It possesses similar disagreeable features with her sister tree the female cottonwood, when it sheds its cotton seeds.

To avoid this objection propagation of the Lombardy P. began by making cuttings from "male" trees only, a practice followed in this country for over fifty years. So it is not to be wondered at, our species is gradually degenerating and dying out. Having studied this transition for years, we cut down and grubbed out our remaining stock of Lombardy in 1912, to be burned at the brush pile. We give this correct information and recommend the Bolleana Poplar, described above, or the variety from Russia, listed below. **Don't plant Lombardy Poplar.**

Russian Pyramidal Poplar, (*P. Siberica pyramidalis*). A recent Russian introduction. Hardy and well adapted to take the place of the Lombardy.

Norway Poplar, or "Sudden Saw Log." Some confusion exists as to the proper botanical name of this new variety. As its name would indicate, it is a very rapid growing tree, and you will not be disappointed in planting it. It is hardy and simply the quickest growing tree of all the poplars we ever tried.

Golden Poplar, (*P. deltoides vangeerti*). Tree with yellowish foliage. Desirable in producing color effects in connection with other shades.

European Aspen, (*P. tremula*). Similar to our American Aspen, but top is inclined to grow more upright than our native variety. It should make a valuable acquisition to our list.

European Bird Cherry, (*Prunus padus* with most Nurseries in the U. S., but really *Cerasus padus*). Native of Europe. Flowers in white racemes. Fruit red and black; liked only by birds. Grows into a handsome little tree and is extremely hardy.

Wild Black Cherry, (*Prunus serotina* or *Cerasus serotina*). Makes a fine tree of large size and valuable timber, known as the Northern Mahogany.

OAK, (*Quercus*).

Mossy Cup or Burr Oak, (*Q. macrocarpa*). The most desirable oak for Colorado with large, beautifully shaped leaves, frequently over a foot long, changing to exquisite tints of red in autumn. Grows rapidly with us. We have some twelve feet high and three inches in caliper, started by us from seed. Oak leaves are so distinct from others, that you should have at least one tree in your collection.

Pin Oak, (*Q. palustris*). Does not grow as rapidly as *Q. macrocarpa*, nor is its foliage as large and highly colored in the fall. Its branches are more of a drooping habit.

Red Oak, (*Q. rubra*). Makes a fine tree, but slower of growth than *Q. macrocarpa*. When leaves appear in spring they are reddish-pink, later changing to a darker green.

LOCUST, (*Robinia*).

Black Locust, (*R. pseudacacia*). The largest of the Locust family, of rapid growth and with beautiful white blossoms. Being susceptible to borers, particularly after trees are six inches in caliper, it is not used as freely for street or lawn trees now as in the past. However, as fence posts it cannot be supplanted by any other timber and every farmer should grow at least a few hundred of this variety for that purpose.

Twice Blooming Pink Locust, (*R. pseudacacia semperflorens*). Does not grow very large, but prefers to form low-topped or cluster trees. See illustration. In that form it makes an elegant specimen for the lawn. Flowers rose-pink and appearing when tree is quite small. Our variety blooms the **second time** in late summer and cannot be too highly recommended.

WILLOW, (*Salix*.)

White Willow, (*S. alba*). Forms a large tree in low wet positions, but is worthless on high and dry ground. Native of Europe. We have tried it for several years. Needs lots of water and responds best if ground around trees is well mulched with old straw, etc.

Golden Willow, (*S. aurea*). Handsome tree with bright yellow branches.

Golden Weeping Willow, (*S. aurea pendula*). Same as last above but with weeping branches. To insure success in planting either variety, the trunk of tree to top of branches should be well wrapped for at least first two years, to avoid sun-scalding.

Pussy Cat Willow, (*S. caprea*). Catkins appear as the harbinger of early spring. Shows to best advantage if grown in smaller or bush form and kept trimmed back. Native of Europe and Western Asia. The "female" trees are less desirable than the "males," the latter producing the best catkins. Ours are all "Tom Cats."

Laurel-Leaved Willow, (*S. pentandra*). An elegant tree from Western Asia and Europe, with glossy green leaves, resembling those of the bay-tree. Beautiful specimens may be seen at City Park and as Cluster trees. Highly ornamental.

Rosmary Willow, (*S. rosmarinifolia*). With narrow leaves the color of Sage. Grows more in bush form. Native of Europe.

Blue Willow, (*S. irrorata*). Native of Colorado. Bush or small tree, with branches of a decided blueish color in the winter and spring. Very attractive when planted with *S. aurea* and the following variety.

S. vitellina Britzensis, the one year old wood of this willow, particularly during the winter, shows blood red. Should be cut back each spring to give best red effect.

Basket Willow, (*S. purpurea*). Small tree or bush with purple-red branches. May be cut off every year and used in basket making.

Mountain Ash, European, (*Sorbus aucubaria*). An attractive lawn tree with its handsome foliage, white flowers and red berries. It will be greatly aided if wrapped with burlap, same as willow trees, until established. **Must** have well drained position.

Linden Tree, American, (*Tilia americana*). Often better known as Basswood. Its beautiful heart-shaped leaves give it distinction. Flowers cream colored and very highly scented. Some magnificent specimens may be seen of this tree at the Park, Fairmont Cemetery and perhaps the largest at Golden, Colo.

ELM, (*Ulmus*).

American White Elm, (*U. americana*). An ornamental tree for every place and purpose and needs no further description. We have fifty thousand of them and they are exceptionally fine.

Cork-bark Elm, (*U. alata*). A smaller tree than *U. americana* and with cork-like branches. Often called Wahoo. Native of some Eastern States. With us it seems to grow only in bushes. Of no special merit.

Camperdown Weeping Elm, (*U. scabra pendula*). Grafted on American Elm stems and makes a picturesque tree of weeping branches. Ought not to be crowded into very small plot, where its beauty is lost and the tree will appear rather grotesque, than ornamental.



Charming effect of formal hedge planting with *LIGUSTRUM VULGARE*, or EUROPEAN PRIVET, at the beautiful grounds of Joel W. Shackelford, Esq., 2040 So. Clarkson St., Denver, Colo., and by whose courtesy and special permission we used his photograph to produce this illustration.

HARDY DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Althaea, Rose of Sharon. While we have some in different colors and varieties, we cannot recommend them for this climate.

Amygdalus, (fl. pl. *nana alba*), White Double Flowering Almond. An exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a solid mass of beautiful white double flowers. One of the very best. Grafted.

A. fl. pl. n. rosea, Pink Double Flowering Almond; otherwise same as above.

Amorpha canescens, Lead Plant. Small shrub with silvery foliage. Flowers light blue in June. Requires well drained situations, hence suitable for rockeries.

A. fruticosa, False Indigo. Interesting ornamental shrub, but of spreading and variable habit; foliage bright green with dark purple flowers.

Aronia Floribunda, Black Fruited Choke Berry of the East. With us it grows about 3 to 4 ft. high, its foliage in autumn changing to red.

Aralia spinosa, Hercules Club or the Devil's Walking Stick. South of Tennessee attains a height of 40 feet, but with us, if at all, it must be grown in the form of a large shrub. Even then it will require some protection, at least until well established. Large leaves, prickly stems or shoots, white flowers and purple berries, with a semi-tropical appearance. Rich moist soil in protected situations alone may coax this tree or shrub to succeed here.

Berberis Vulgaris, Green Leaved Barberry. Native of Europe. Small sharp thorns. Attains height up to 8 ft. Yellow flowers in spring, followed in late summer by clusters of scarlet berries, $\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Not as ornamental as the following varieties.

B. V. Atropurpurea, Purple Leaved Barberry. Similar to last variety, but with purple foliage. Very ornamental. See illustration. Much admired for hedging.

B. Thunbergi, Japanese Barberry. A dainty shrub with graceful branches. For planting in either masses, borders in front of taller shrubbery, or as a low open hedge, its charm will be appreciated. The transformation of foliage in autumn is captivating by its beautiful color effect.

Caragana Arborescens, Siberian Pea Tree. Native of Siberia and Manchuria. Makes large shrub. Bright green foliage, with beautiful yellow pea-like flowers in spring, followed by numerous small seed pods, similar to those of peas. Very desirable and ornamental.

Caryopteris mastacanthus. Commonly known as Blue "Spirea." Native of China and Japan. Small growing shrub of many branches, 2 ft. high, with an abundance of blue flowers in mid-summer. Needs some protection. Although killed by frost to the ground, new shoots will flower as freely every season. Desirable.

Colutea Arborescens, Bladder Senna. Native of Europe. Dainty foliage. Yellow or brown flowers in the summer, followed by large and inflated seed pods, resembling a bladder. Very interesting ornamental shrub of medium size.

Cornus Alba Siberica, Red Twigged Dogwood. Very effective in masses on the lawn by its bright scarlet branches. Indispensable in Landscape work.

C. mascula, Cornelian Cherry. Native of Europe, where it produces a fair sized tree. With us probably only in shrub form but perfectly hardy for past four winters here.

C. stolonifera. Yellow Branched Dogwood.

Crataegus, the family of Thorns and Hawthorns. May be properly listed here with shrubs, that being their most common form with us.

C. crus galli, Cockspur Thorn. At home from Canada to Tennessee. White flowers and red fruit, the latter persistent throughout the winter. Would make nice Specimen shrubs and small trees.

C. mollis, developing into large sized shrubs or trees. Native from Quebec to Nebraska and of ornamental qualities. With us they are as yet too small to bloom.

C. coccinea, Scarlet Thorn. Exists from New Foundland and Manitoba to Texas. Not as large as *C. mollis*, but very decorative.



Single Specimen of Purple Leaf Barberry

C. oxycantha, English Hawthorn, but originally from Europe or North Africa. We have had this variety for several seasons and it seems as hardy as the others. Will not grow as large as any of the above named sorts.

Cydonia japonica, Japan Quince, (with some *Pyrus japonica*). From Japan. Its glossy foliage and the fire-red flowers so early in the season make this one of the showiest and much admired shrubs.

Desmodium penduliflorum. Native of Japan. With us not a deciduous shrub but rather a herbaceous plant, as its tops die down every fall, coming up new each spring. To retain the moisture during the winter, we mulch them here at the Nurseries every fall. From August till frost they produce a great profusion of pink-purple flowers on graceful long branches. Becomes more beautiful with age and should be more widely planted.

Eleagnus longipes, Silver Thorn. From China and Japan. Silvery foliage. Resembles Russian Olive. Attains height of 6 ft.

Euonymus europaeus, European Strawberry Tree. Grows up to fifteen feet high, but can easily be kept in check by pruning. Very interesting; nearly green flowers, producing queer shaped seed capsules, turning fire red in fall. These burst open and disclose their orange colored seeds, without dropping them. Highly ornamental.

Forsythia fortunei, Golden Bell. Make good sized shrubs. Native of China. Yellow small flowers in early spring and before the foliage appears. Make large sized shrubs.



Double White Lilac—Mm. Lemoine

F. intermedia. Similar to the foregoing from which it is a hybrid.

F. suspensa. With drooping branches. Native of China and very effective.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Hardy Hydrangea. Native of Japan. Flowers white, suffused with a shade of rose-pink, when fully opened in late summer. Shrubs not so large but strikingly beautiful.

Kerria japonica fl. pl. Medium sized shrub from Japan, with graceful bright green branches, producing double yellow flowers, one inch in diameter, during the summer. Needs some protection here and must be planted in protected and well drained situations, where it does quite well with us.

Ligustrum ibota, Japan Privet. Equally hardy with the European kind, but more adapted for orna-

mental planting in masses or single specimens. Both varieties have white flowers and black berries.

L. vulgare, European Privet. As a hardy hedge plant of densest growth, it has no equal here. It may be trimmed and sheared to any shape, readily responding to any requirement and form by new and vigorous growth. See illustration of Privet hedge.

Do Not Accept California Privet, (*L. ovalifolium*) for Colorado planting from Seed stores or other dealers. **It's a failure every time.**

Lonicera tatarica, *grandiflora rosea*, pink flowering upright Honeysuckle. Native of Europe. One of the earliest budding and flowering shrubs. Grows 6 to 8 ft. high. Very ornamental and hardy. Red berries.



A Thicket of Shrubbery

L. t. gdfl. alba. Same as last above, except creamy white flowers.

L. japonica, (*Halleana*). Climbing Honeysuckle from Japan.

Lycium Barbarum, Matrimony vine, (with some *L. vulgare*). Ignorantly called *L. Barbatum*. A native shrub or vine from Asia. May be trailed upon walls, fences, etc., or grown in bush form. Purple pink flowers followed by red berries. Very useful in covering unsightly objects, such as ash-pits, etc., but are perhaps most beautiful when the branches are pendent from rocks or tops of walls. Very hardy.

Malus coronaria, Wild Crab Apple. Of bushy habit with straggling thorny branches. Native of the territory from New York to Kansas. Single flowers and small fruit of little use, but ornamental.

M. floribunda, Native of Japan. Semi-double flowers, rose colored; fruit very small, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Desirable large shrub.

M. ioensis bechteli, Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab. This variety is grafted on "Paradise" (dwarf) stock and makes a wonderfully symmetrical small tree, producing an abundance of double pink flowers, like small roses, of exquisite "Crab-apple" fragrance. After it attains a height of six feet, it will begin to fill out its top and practically remain stationary, as far as its height is concerned, barely ever reaching seven feet to the top of its utmost branches. Very valuable for formal planting or in any other way, and at least one of these little trees should adorn every lawn or garden. Bears no fruit.

Philadelphus coronarius, Mock-Orange. Unfortunately some confusion arises from so many persons designating this shrub as "**Syringa**," that being the botanical name for Lilac. Native of Europe and the best of its kind, owing to its fragrant white flowers. Makes a large shrub with stiff and upright branches. Hardy and very desirable.

Prunus pissardi, Purple Leaved Plum. Originally brought from Persia about the same time *Populus a. Bolleana* made its appearance. Very distinct by its beautiful purple foliage and flowers. Hardy with us for some years, but should be planted in sheltered position and protected the first winter. Grafted.



Spirea Van Houttei

Prunus triloba, Double Flowering Plum, grafted on dwarf stock. Came from China. Double pink flowers appear in great profusion early in the spring. Very effective and one of the most perfect flowering shrubs in existence.

Rhamnus cartharticus, Buckthorn. From Europe, with shiny dark green leaves and black berries. Have seen this plant grow over 12 feet high in Europe, but with us here it may not reach half that size.

Rhus glabra laciniata, Fern Leaf Sumach. Delightful effects

may be obtained from its proper planting. Native of Vermont, etc., and hardy here. Must have well drained position.

Rhus cotinus, Smoke Tree. Native of Europe and Asia. Blooms in large pink open panicles, smoky or misty in appearance. Makes large spreading bush and becomes more strikingly beautiful with age.

Ribes aureum, Yellow Flowering Currant. One of the earliest flowering hardy shrubs, and very fragrant. Large eatable black and red berries. Native of a large portion of the U. S.

Ribes sanguineum, Red Flowering Currant. Mostly at home on the Western Slope of the Rocky Mountains from British Columbia to Mexico, and the Andes of South America. Differs from *R. aureum* by its large size and reddish purple flower racemes. Fruit hairy and bitter. Branches red.

Salix, Willow, see Deciduous Trees.

Sambucus canadensis, American Elder. Well known large bush, bearing the "Elder berries," much esteemed by some for jelly and wine. On extensive grounds

and Parks, they are very effective in large specimens or for massing, especially if used with the next and two smaller varieties.

S. Nigra Aurea. A sport of the European Elder and prominent for its golden yellow foliage. Same white flowers and black berries as the former variety. Valuable for its color effect.

S. N. laciniata, Cut-leaved Elder with fern-like foliage. We have a very finely cut leaf strain.

S. variegata, with white markings of leaves. Smaller in size and of little value with us.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer. Rosy pink flowers from middle of June to September. From 18 to 24 inches high.

S. arguta. Flowers double white in early spring.

S. Van Houtei,, Bridal Wreath. The most valuable of all Spireas. See illustration. May be grown as single specimen or in massing. It may also be kept trimmed for formal effect, by allowing no branches to droop to the ground, or may be used for natural shrubbery hedges. We have undoubtedly the finest and largest stock of these in Colorado.

S. Thunbergi, Native of Japan. Flowering early in spring.

S. Collosa alba. Low growing shrub with mass of white flowers.

S. C. rosea. Similar to last variety, except that bush grows taller and flowers are pink.

S. Bumalda. Flowers pink in midsummer. From 20 to 30 inches high.

S. Billardi. Tall upright shrub and producing pink flowers continually from June till frost. By cutting off the dead flowers, the more it will bloom during the summer.

S. Douglassi. Flowers pink during July and August. Strong grower and similar to *S. Billardi*.

S. opulifolia. Of large size. White flowers and reddish seed clusters.

S. o. aurea, Golden Leaved Spirea. Similar to last variety except foliage.

S. sorbifolia, Ash Leaved Spirea. White flowers during latter part of July, August and part of September, born in upright panicles. The fern-like foliage appears as early as March, without injury by frost.

Symphoricarpus racimosus, White Snowberry. Berries like white wax, clinging to the bushes till winter. Effective.

S. vulgaris., Coral Berry or Indian Currant. Berries red and persistent all winter. Equally desirable and with last variety forms striking contrast.

Syringa, the Lilac. *S. Japonica,* Japanese Lilac. Creamy white flowers without fragrance in June.

S. josikea, Hungarian Lilac. Forms large shrub with stiff branches. Very late flowering (violet lilac) and should prove a valuable addition to our other kinds. Has not bloomed with us yet.

S. pekinensis, Chinese Lilac. Supposed to grow 12 ft. high. Does not bloom until quite large. Creamy white, but has not flowered so far here.

S. persica, Persian Lilac. Not as large as the foregoing varieties. Flowers light blue.

S. p. alba, White Persian Lilac. Otherwise same as last variety.

S. Rothomagensis, Lilac of Rouen. Flowers lilac purple. The freest blooming of all varieties. Very beautiful and distinct for specimens or massing.

S. vulgaris, Common Purple Lilac. Very fragrant and of the best.

S. v. alba, Common White Lilac. This and the previous variety are the best for a Lilac hedge. See illustration on page 7.

Named Lilacs: Of these we have an assortment of about twelve varieties, single and double and of every shade of the Lilac colors. The picture shows a branch of the Double White Lilac, Mme. Lemoine, on page 22.

Tamarix Gallica, European Tamarax. Leaves resembling somewhat Arborvitae, but more delicate and of deciduous nature. Plant of spreading but graceful habit. Flowers light pink in June.

T. odessana, (caspiica). From near the Caspian Sea. Similar to last variety, except this blooms during July and August.

Viburnum Opulus Sterile, Snowball. This most useful bush is too well known by its profusion of white flowers in late May, to need further description. It always will be foremost on the list of desirables and deserves more planting.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

ROSA, THE ROSE

All our Roses are strong and field grown plants and must not be compared with the weak things, sent out by mail.

Alfred Colomb, cherry crimson.

American Beauty, rich red.

Anna de Diesbach, shell pink.

Golden Gate, soft yellow.

Gruss on Teplitz, crimson.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, white.

M. P. Wilder, cherry red.

Ulrich Brunner, cherry red.

Clio, flesh color.

Frau Karl Druschki, white.

Gen. Jacqueminot, crimson.

Mad. Abel Chatenay, rose pink.

Mm. Cochet, white.

Mm. Cochet, pink.

Paul Neyron, pink, etc., etc.

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler, crimson.

Dorothy Perkins, shell pink.

Lady Gay, cherry pink, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Mad. Plantier, double white, best for cemeteries, gardens, etc. We have some planted into hedges at **Guthell Park Nurseries**, that present a magnificent sight each June.

Rosa Setigera, single pink Prairie rose.

Persian Yellow, single or semi-double yellow rose.

Rosa Rugosa, Japanese Rose, single, large fruit.

Rosa Rubiginosa, Sweet Brier Rose. Etc., etc.

CLIMBING VINES

Ampelopsis Engelmanni, really the most desirable and satisfactory vine for this climate, where quick growth, dense foliage and the ability to fasten its tendrils to any surface of walls, etc., is sought. (It is much superior to *A. Veitchi*, (Boston Ivy), which is not hardy here.)

Clematis jackmanni. Large Purple Flowering Clematis. Does not always succeed here and is not as strong grower as the following variety.

Clematis paniculata, Small white flowering kind from Japan. When in bloom during late summer, it represents a beautiful sight. Strong grower and best flowering variety here.

Clematis virginiana, Native or Virgin's Bower. Native from Canada to the Middle West. Good climber with small white flowers.

Humulus lupulus, European Hop—Vine.

Lonicera japonica, (Halleana). Climbing Honeysuckle.

Lycium barbarum, Matrimony Vine. See Deciduous Shrubs.

Vitis vulpina, Wild Summer Grape of the Northwestern States and Colorado. Especially suitable in covering old tree trunks, etc.

We are now trying out a number of other climbers, some of them at least, we hope to find perfectly hardy, but will not offer them, until they have safely proven so with us.

HEDGE PLANTS

To best succeed planting a hedge, care should be taken in ample preparation of the trenches, to receive the plants for final position. The European Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) is beyond question the most desirable variety for formal effects. See illustration at beginning of "Deciduous Shrubs." Under that Department all hedge plants have been listed as shrubs, where their full description will be found. The following are adapted for hedging:

Mad. Plantier, Persian Yellow and Sweet Brier Roses. See **Roses**. *Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea*, *Berberis Thunbergi*, **Ligustrum Vulgare**, *Spirea Van Houttei* and other varieties of *Spirea*, *Syringa vulgaris*, the common Lilacs, etc., etc.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Arunda donax, Giant Reed Grass. Grows naturally in Europe and Asia. Plumes a foot long and will grow eight feet in one season.

A. D. variegata, same as above, but variegated leaves. Needs protection in winter, but is worth the precaution.

Erianthus ravennae, Plume Grass. 4 to 6 ft. high.

Eulalia, a name adopted by most American Nurserymen for at least three of its varieties. To be strictly correct their classification should come under the **Miscanthus sinensis**, growing some 4 to 7 ft. with us and of the highest ornamental qualities in clumps or masses.



EULALIA ZEBRINA.



Perennial Phlox

E. Japonica variegata, leaves striped green and white.

E. J. zebrina, leaves striped white across the surface. See cut page 27.

E. J. gracillima, with narrow fine leaves and not as high as other two.

Phalaris Arundinacea variegata, Ribbon Grass. Often used in edging perennial beds, etc.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

"Perennial" plants strictly speaking include all trees, shrubs and herbs, the latter without "woody" growth. As commonly used, the phrase includes Paeony, Golden Glow, Hardy Phlox, Oriental Poppies, etc., and all other plants, whose roots live during the winter, their tops dying down to the

ground. Perennials are supposed to die down every fall to come again in the spring, according to popular falacy. Many of them never come up again. Paeonies are even longer-lived than many kinds of shrubbery, while the Gas plant, (*Dic-tamnus fraxinella*), has been known to outlive three generations of men in the same spot. However, these are exceptions. The ordinary practice is to divide them every three years or so, by lifting up the old plants, because the crowns giving the most desirable flowers, bloom only for two or three seasons then die, although the plants will be continually spreading. Unless divided and so transplanted, the old plants become unattractive and out of position.

Among the Nursery trade of America and Europe are offered today over three thousand species and their varieties of this class of plants. For the last ten years or more, they have again come into greater favor with every year, while during the latter eighties and the nineties they had been greatly neglected by the American public generally.

These plants form an important part of Landscape Gardening, and the number of uses they may be put to in beautifying grounds, is unlimited. Beginning with April, by judicious planting, hardy perennials may be made to provide continuous pleasant changes for the entire season, and their effect upon the remaining grounds or landscape will be strikingly ornamental.

We list here only a few of the choicest species, though we may have them in larger variety. Since some of them do not stand transplanting so well from the open field, like Oriental Poppy and a few others, these we furnish in pots only.

Hardy Phlox, in many colorings.

Iris, both the German and Japanese in separate colors.

Shasta Daisy; **Delphinium**; **Columbines**, in variety; **Hardy Asters**, in assortment; **Coreopsis**; **Hardy Double Pinks**; **Helianthus**; **Double Hollyhocks** of the finest strain and colors; **Paeonies** in splendid collection; **Physostegia**, (false dragonhead; **Rudbeckia**, (Golden Glow); **Salidago**, Golden Rod; **Stenanthium**, Mountain Feather Fleece; **Tritoma**, Red Hot Poker; **Yucca Filamentosa**, an attractive evergreen plant with white flowers; **Artemesia**, Old Man and Old Woman;

Boltonia, grows six feet high. We have many others. Some may be had in fine big clumps, that will be specially effective the first year.

Diclythra spectabilis, (wrongfully designated as "Dielytra and Dicentra), Bleeding Heart. Best transplanted in the fall.

Dahlia, we have bulbs of the finest varieties, chiefly in the cactus varieties.

Gladiolus in the famous "Gold Medal" mixture. Our bed of nearly ten thousand gladiolus in 1912 spoke for itself.



Young Bearing Crab Apple Trees, Gutheil Park



Apple Picking Time at Gutheil Park Nurseries

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

As stated, it is not advisable to plant Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Sweet Cherries, Pears, Japanese Plums and many Grapes in Denver, as they are failures in that vicinity.

Customers on the Western Slope will be supplied with fruit trees of every kind or variety, from a reliable Nursery in that territory.

Apples. Summer sorts: Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Duchess.

Apples. Fall sorts: Wealthy, Wolf River, Autumn Strawberry.

Apples. Winter: Delicious, Black Ben, Stayman Winesap, Rome Beauty.

Crab Apples. Florence, the best of them all. See picture on page 29.

Cherry. English Morello, Early Richmond, Montmorency.

Plums. Europeans: Germ. Prune, Shropshire Damson, Lombard, Imperial Gage. American sorts: Hammer and Wolff.

Currants. Large Red Cherry, London Market, White Grape, Black Naples.

Gooseberries. Smith's Improved, Oregon Champion.

Grapes. Delaware and Concord.

Raspberries. Marlborough, red cap; Cumberland, black cap.

Dewberry. Better berry, easier grown and taken care of than any Blackberry.

Strawberry. Jocunda.

For Denver patrons, desiring to plant only a few fruit trees in their City garden, we are specially growing some to considerable or bearing size, from 1½ to 2 inches caliper. These have been several times transplanted and are choice trees in best varieties, large enough to bear the second season. They are now bearing in the Nursery rows.

We also have a few larger size, transplanted Gooseberries and Currants for City trade.

VEGETABLE ROOTS

Asparagus, two years old. Conover's Colossal and White Palmetto.

Horseradish. Sets.

Giant Rhubarb in strong divisions.



Picking Plums at
Gutheil Park



Berry Time at Gutheil Park

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Those who have visited our grounds will recognize in this catalogue an original and correct description of trees and shrubs as they thrive at our Nurseries. It is devoid of any "selling methods" or false pictures, with "fake" names and descriptions. We need no misrepresentations to sell our superior Colorado Grown Trees. Our home grown stock speaks for itself and this booklet merely presents what we grow in pictorial review.

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In August of 1912 a committee of Denver "Boosters" were looking for places of special interest near the city, and unanimously selected the Gutheil Park Nurseries as the only place of its kind for one of its trips. On that occasion hundreds of automobiles were filled with appreciative people, who visited our grounds and admired their beauty.

This catalogue represents only Colorado Grown Nursery Stock.

We are strictly growers, and not dealers. We handle no seeds or any other side line.

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